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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/000,338	12/04/2001	Makoto Nagase	NIP-155-03	2189
7590 03/24/2005			EXAMINER	
MATTINGLY, STANGER, MALUR, P.C.			LISH, PETER J	
ATTORNEYS .	AT LOW		· partnura	D 4 DED 1477 (DED
SUITE 370			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1800 DIAGONAL ROAD			1754	
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			DATE MAILED: 03/24/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Application No.	Applicant(s)
10/000,338	NAGASE ET AL.

Advisory Action

Application No.	Applicant(s)
10/000,338	NAGASE ET AL.
Examiner	Art Unit
	Artonit

--The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

THE REPLY FILED 28 January 2005 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE. Therefore, further action by the applicant is required to avoid abandonment of this application. A proper reply to a final rejection under 37 CFR 1.113 may only be either: (1) a timely filed amendment which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a timely filed Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee); or (3) a timely filed Request for Continued

Art Unit: 1754

Applicant's arguments filed 1/28/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The applicant argues that the examiner misunderstood the claim limitation of stopping the injection of the hydrazine after the hydrazine "breaks through the cation resin" and directs the examiner toward embodiment 3 of the application.

While the benefits of setting up the reaction in accordance with embodiment 3 of the present application may not be taught in the prior art relied upon, specifically Murray et al., the limitations of the claims are obvious with respect to the prior art. The applicant claims simply that the injection of hydrazine is stopped (and the decontamination step thereby ceased) when the hydrazine flows through the cation resin. Murray et al. teaches that the decontamination solution, which contains the hydrazine, is passed through a cation resin column after it has contacted the radioactive deposit (column 2, lines 40-44). Therefore, though Murray et al. does not take into account many of the aspects of embodiment 3, it nonetheless remains obvious to stop injecting decontamination solution when it is no longer needed, such as when the next step (i.e. passing the decontamination solution through the cation resin) begins.

> PATCH EXAMINER **TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1700**